

## IND

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigestible* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift*.

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred  
From rising fumes of *indigestible* food.

*Dryden*.

5. Not brought to suppuration.  
His wound was *indigestible* and inflamed.

*Wifeman*.

**INDIGESTIBLE**. *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not convertible in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food.

*Arbutnot on Diet*.

**INDIGESTION**. *n. f.* [*indigestion*, Fr. from *in* and *digestion*.] The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain.

*Temple*.

To **INDIGITATE**. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigited* six hundred.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

As though there were a femininity of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections.

*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent.

*Harvey*.

**INDIGATION**. *n. f.* [from *indigite*.] The act of pointing out or showing.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigation* of providence.

*Mere against Atheism*.

**INDIGN**. *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.  
Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them?

*Bacon's Holy War*.

2. Bringing indignity. This is a word not in use.  
And all *indign* and base adversities  
Make head against my estimation.

*Shakespeare's Othello*.

**INDIGNANT**. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves.

*Milt.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin.

*Arbutnot on Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

What rage that hour did Albion's foul polices,  
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!  
He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries  
To single fight the fairy prince defies.

*Tickel*.

**INDIGNATION**. *n. f.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.  
Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, 'till you derive better testimony of his intent.

*Shak. King Lear*.

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt.

*Clarend.*

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,  
And let your cooler reason now prevail.

*Rowe*.

2. The anger of a superior.  
There was great *indignation* against Israel.

*2 Kings iii. 27.*

3. The effect of anger.  
If heav'n's have any grievous plague in store,  
Let them hurl down their *indignation*

*Shak. Rich. III.*

On thee, thou troubler of the world.

*Shak. Rich. III.*

**INDIGNITY**. *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin; *indignitas*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*.

*Hooker*.

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to say or do any thing unbecoming myself.

*King Charles*.

Man he made, and for him built  
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,  
Him lord pronounce'd; and, O *indignity*!  
Subjected to his service angel-wings,  
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend  
Their earthly charge.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy.

*Swift*.

To more exalted glories born,  
Thy mean *indignities* I scorn.

*Pattison*.

**INDIGO**. *n. f.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil.

It hath pennated leaves, terminated by a single lobe: the flowers, disposed in a spike, consist of five leaves, and are of the papilionaceous kind; the uppermost petal being larger than the others, rounder, and lightly furrowed on the side: the lower leaves are short, terminating in a point: in the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour.

*Miller*.

## IND

**INDIRECT**. *adj.* [*indirectus*, Fr. *indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not strait; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point.

The tender prince

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;  
But by his mother was perforce withheld.

—Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course

Is this of her's?

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun

Can assure to *indirect* a course?

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry

*indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others.

*Hooker*.

O pity and shame! that they who to live well

Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread

Paths *indirect*.

*Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*

*Indirect* dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.

*Tillotson*.

**INDIRECTION**. *n. f.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,

With windlances, and with essays of byas,

By *indirections* find directions out.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

2. Dishonest practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wring

From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,

By any *indirection*.

*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.

**INDIRECTLY**. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name Ithaca, which continues his

doubts and hopes; and at last she *indirectly* mentions it.

*Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign

Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held

From him the true challenger.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was

justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to

repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeit-

ure *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandlome,

unjust, or uncharitable circumstances.

*Taylor*.

**INDIRECTNESS**. *n. f.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness.

**INDISCERNIBLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible;

not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,

Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible*

As colours to my body, wanting sight.

*Denham's Sophy*.

**INDISCERNIBLY**. *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not

to be perceived.

**INDISCERNPTIBLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *discernptible*.] Not to be sepa-

rated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution

of parts.

**INDISCERNPTIBILITY**. *n. f.* [from *indiscernptible*.] Incapability of

dissolution.

**INDISCOVERY**. *n. f.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being

hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of

the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head.

*Brown*.

**INDISCREET**. *adj.* [*indiscretus*, Fr. *in* and *discret*.] Imprudent;

incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then

Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,

So evil gold to seek unto their aid;

And having not complain, and having it upbraid.

*Fa. Qu.*

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be

continually among men of understanding.

*Ecclus. xxvii. 12.*

**INDISCREETLY**. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence;

without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,

And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue.

*Sandys*.

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let

him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter

him.

*Taylor's Rule of Living to y.*

**INDISCRETION**. *n. f.* [*indiscretio*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Im-

prudence; rashness; inconsideration.

*Indiscretion* sometimes serves us well,

When our deep plots do fail.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or

other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought.

*Hayward*.

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the impor-

tunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although re-

strained by promises.

*Swift*.

**INDISCRIMINATE**. *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistin-

guishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

**INDISCRIMINATELY**. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without

distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk,

whose

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whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscrimi-*

nately whatever lies in its way.

*Government of the Tongue*.

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the

infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound

with sulphureous salts, restore it.

*Boyle*.

**INDISPENSABLE**. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these ex-

ceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as

well to the earth as to man.

*Woodward's Natural History*.

**INDISPENSABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not

being to be spared; necessity.

**INDISPENSABLY**. *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispen-

sation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged

to the practice of duty.

*Addison's Freeholder*.

To **INDISPOSE**. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With for.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any

farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of

another.

*Atterbury*.

2. To discline; to make averse. With to.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to religion.

*South's Sermons*.

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the distem-

perature of *indisposed* organs.

*Glauco. Scelff*.

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than

sick, and did no ways disable him from studying.

*Walton*.

5. To make unfavourable. With towards.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons, or

the principles of Calvin's disciples.

*Clarendon*.

**INDISPONEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *indisposed*.] State of unfitness or

disinclination; depraved state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first

effays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposed-*

ness of our own hearts.

*Decay of Piety*.

**INDISPOSITION**. *n. f.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose*.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body,

yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sick-

ness.

*Hayward*.

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *in-*

*indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough

to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command.

*Temple*.

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions*,

into the progress of the disease.

*L'Estrange*.

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural

term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter

part of it.

*Addison's Freeholder*.